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This is the most popular headache cure in the world and has been sold for more than twenty years; the only reason that so many people buy it over and over is that it does what it should—cures headache promptly, safely, pleasantly.

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Anniversary Sale of Millinery

To celebrate the closing of the seventh year of a successful business in Honolulu, we will, commencing SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, conduct a special sale in all our lines of

Millinery and Men's Hats

This sale is not for the purpose of disposing of odds and ends, but will enable our patrons to realize a handsome saving on any article selected from our large and carefully assorted stock.

K. Uyeda,

Nuuanu Street near Hotel.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS PROVE PROFITABLE

(Continued from Page Nine)

a volcano and earthquake observatory there, and it will preserve the scientific aspects of these wonderful natural features from vandals and business intrusions.

The crater of Kilauea is eight miles in circumference and the pit of blazing fire is 2000 feet in diameter and it lies perhaps a thousand feet below the mouth of the crater. It is usually safe, but it has had some mighty eruptions, when stones and volcanic ashes have been spread over the country for miles around. In recent times the lava is supposed to have gone out under the earth to the sea, the floor of the crater rising and sinking with its discharge.

The crater in the other reservation on the top of Mauna Loa measures about nine and one-half miles in circumference. It is a pit crater, with walls almost vertical and about 500 feet deep. When the mountain goes into eruption it spouts forth columns of flames and clouds of vapor and the lava runs in streams down the mountains. The last great eruption was in 1907, and was attended by an earthquake. The one in 1868 raised huge sea waves forty feet high, which broke on the shore and destroyed many villages.

Bird Reservation in Mid-Pacific.
Uncle Sam's bird reservation, which has been set aside by the Government and placed under the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture, is another natural wonder. It is a great ocean park covering hundreds of miles, in which are many small islands, rocks and reefs. They belong to the Hawaiian group, but they stretch far off to the westward in the direction of Japan.

These islands have no human life upon them, but they contain a population of sea birds which in variety and extent is unequalled in any other part of the earth. There are tens of millions of birds which make their homes on those lonely lands. They come there to breed, and at times the island are covered with nests. The ground is one mass of eggs, and in the past these have been gathered in wheelbarrows and carts and carried away by the boat load.

The birds feed on the fish which swarm about the islands and upon other kinds of sea life which live on the reefs and along the shores. There are some plants, and just now the reservation is suffering from an invasion of rabbits, which feed on the plants and which, if not dealt with, may destroy the bird life.

Moreover, the Japanese have been raiding the islands in order to kill the albatrosses and cure their skins for millinery purposes.

Uncle Sam is doing much to prepare the islands for the increased traffic which will come with the Panama canal. The ports have been cleaned and the chief harbors have all modern facilities for the handling of freight. A very important work is that which is going on at Pearl harbor.

The general board of the army and navy has declared that this place should be made a naval base, and plans have been prepared which will involve the spending of \$10,000,000 more, and altogether we shall erect a little Gibraltar away out there in the middle of the Pacific. The islands have already been made a separate military district, and a general officer has been assigned to the troops stationed there. We are putting in a huge dry dock at Pearl Harbor, and connected with it will be repair shops for gunboats and other vessels of war.

The opening of the canal will greatly increase the importance of these islands as the metropolis of the middle Pacific. They lie at the crossway of the main traveled routes of that ocean. They are 2100 miles from San Francisco and about 5000 miles from the east coast of Asia. They are 1700 miles from the western end of the Panama canal, 3800 miles from New Zealand, 3400 miles from Japan and about 2400 miles from Seattle or Vancouver. They are the half-way house to almost anywhere in the Pacific and their future trade will be enormous.

Better Shipping Facilities.

As it is the transportation facilities have increased since we took possession. There are now sixteen steamers which go regularly from island to island, and they carry several hundred thousand tons of freight every year. There is a big traffic between the United States, Australia and Mexico and there are many vessels which call at Havana on their way to and from Japan and China. This is so of our transports en route to the Philippines and also of the Canadian vessels bound for New Zealand and the Fiji.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has now a freight line from Honolulu to New York. This is by the way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Southern Mexico, the freight being carried across that isthmus by railroad. The company has some steam-

ers of 12,000 tons each, and it is now carrying 30,000 tons of sugar a year.

There are 10,000 and 15,000-ton vessels which ply regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu, and some of the biggest greyhounds of the Pacific, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha stop at Honolulu on their way to and from Japan. There are also a number of sailing vessels which go from Hawaii down around South America and thence to New York and Europe, and there are many tramp steamers which call at the islands.

The Government has done much to improve the health of the islands. They now have a bureau of health, which spent last year more than \$13,000, and there is a sanitary commission which will reorganize Honolulu as to its sewerage and drainage. There are district physicians who make house-to-house inspection to keep track of the sick. During the past year they have made 500 visits and filled 10,000 prescriptions. They received 6000 calls and examined 15,000 school children.

A campaign is being made against tuberculosis, and the United States is carrying on a leprosy investigation which may result in the finding of a cure for this dread disease. They have discovered the bacillus which produces leprosy, and have inoculated monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, white rats and horses with it. So far only the monkeys have taken it, and this is said to be the first time that it has been developed in any other animal than man. They are now experimenting with horse serum as an antitoxin.

In addition to the leper colony on the island of Molokai the Government has now a receiving hospital for lepers at Honolulu, and on the island itself it is adopting a new policy as to the treatment of lepers. In the past it has been customary to regard them as outcasts. They are now considered as patients and treated like other human beings. There are 650 lepers in the hospital, of whom five-sixths are Hawaiians and the most of the remainder Portuguese and Chinese.

The leper settlement is on a tongue of land comprising several square miles on the island of Molokai. The lepers have a colony of their own, and this is a complete community of itself. It is much like the leper colony of the Philippine Islands, in that it has its own magistrate and police and its social and its business life. It has churches, debating clubs, baseball grounds and a racetrack. There are two bands and a moving-picture theater.

In the colony are four large institutional homes. One is for males, another for females, a third for hopeless cases and a fourth is a nursery for the children. There are also about 200 other buildings, consisting of machine shops, storerooms and detached cottages occupied by lepers. Among the schools of Honolulu are some for non-leperous children whose parents are lepers.

Sugar and Labor.

Some of the big questions of the future in the Hawaiian Islands have to do with the labor question. This is based on the sugar plantations, which are enormously rich, but which require cheap labor to handle them. There are few spots upon earth that produce sugar like the lowlands and valleys of this Sandwich group. The area is not large, but the crop last year amounted to more than a billion pounds, or enough to give every man, woman and child in the United States a pound of sugar a month all the year through and leave some to spare.

The sugar plantations of Hawaii all belong to rich corporations and trusts. There are altogether sixty-five companies, most of them chartered under the laws of California. The stock is held by 7000 persons, some of whom live on the islands, some in the United States, and not a few in England and Germany. The corporations have an aggregate capital of \$150,000,000, and they produce about \$40,000,000 worth of sugar a year. Some of the plantations have declared dividends as high as two per cent. a month, while others have gone into bankruptcy.

The work of sugar raising is scientifically done. Enormous sums are spent for machinery and fertilizer. About half the land is irrigated, and that at a cost of \$140 per acre, or about four times as much as similar work in our country. The labor cost forms about sixty per cent. of the whole.

It is this labor demand that has brought the Asiatics to Hawaii. The invasion began before we took possession of the islands and at first it was composed largely of Chinese. Since then the Chinese have been kept out by the exclusion law, but the Japanese have taken their places, and we now have something like 80,000 of them there. We have perhaps 20,000 Chinese, 5000 or 6000 Koreans and some Filipinos.

As to the Japanese, there are three times as many of them as of the native Hawaiians, and altogether they form from one-third to one-half of the whole population.

So far these Orientals have been doing very little in voting, but their children will vote as they grow up, and the question is what effect it will have as to the control of the government. As it is now, the ruling class is the Hawaiian or a mixture of that and

the American. Twenty out of twenty-eight of the representatives belong to that race, and they also form the majority of the Senate. The Hawaiians cast something like 10,000 votes at the last election, whereas the American, British and German element cast a little over 5000. The Portuguese cast 2000 votes, the Chinese 670 and the Japanese fifty-three.

The Hawaiian Islands, as every one knows, are now a territory of the United States. They have a governor and a secretary appointed by the President, and these are aided by a territorial legislature, consisting of a Senate and House elected by the people. The legislature sits sixty days only, and the last one passed 163 bills.

Government Lands.
The Hawaiian Islands have not proved an El Dorado to pioneers from the United States, as many expected. The truth is that they have already been developed by American brains and American enterprise. These came in with the missionaries, and they have been so used that the best lands have been taken and the territory filled.

The Government acquired about 1,600,000 acres of public lands by the transfer, but a great part of that was made up of canyons, ravines and lava-clad mountains. The Government had about one-third of the whole, but the greater part of that third was no earthly good. It had about 34,000 acres of good sugar lands, but much was leased to the sugar plantations and was therefore not to be disposed of until those leases were ended. A number of homesteads were granted, but as a general thing these were small, and those who got them have not made any great profit to speak of. Today Uncle Sam still offers homesteads, but the tracts are small and they are given at prices a little less than their cash value. One thousand lots were taken in 1910, but since then other drawings have been advertised and comparatively few have been taken.

The officials say that there are possibilities in the islands in the raising of coffee, rice and bananas, and there is no doubt that money may be made in the pineapple industry, which is rapidly growing. The exports for the last year were something like 600,000 cases and they will be 800,000 in 1912. Among other industries which bid fair to pay well are tobacco and cotton, but the main profits will always come from the sugar, and this, as I have said, is in the hands of the rich.

WOMEN TO REPLACE MEN

AS "WIRELESS" OPERATORS
SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—Noting the success of the inauguration of women cooks on Puget Sound tugboats, the United Wireless Telegraph Company has decided to supplant men operators with women. The experiment will first be tried on Puget Sound vessels. If it succeeds, R. H. Armstrong, manager, announces that women will be put on deep-sea vessels.

The company is now training two operators as an experiment. They are Miss Mabel Kelso and Miss S. Trough. Both are stenographers. Close-fitting tailored suits of blue with gold buttons and gold lace, topped with an operator's cap of blue, trimmed in gold lace, will be their uniforms. The company's objection to male wireless operators is that they do not always report for duty when their ships sail and some of them occasion complaint from passengers while at sea.

ARMY MULE EATS TAG;

BOAT DELAYED AN HOUR

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—An innocent looking young mule of the Army type delayed the steamship Northwestern for Prince William Sound ports an hour Wednesday while an army of clerks and dock employees vainly tried to discover to whom the animal was consigned. A cheerful, but slow-witted colored boy led the animal to the docks and left it while he watched the busy scene. When the mule was sought out the freight handlers discovered that the freight tag which had been tied to the halter had disappeared. A tell-tale bit of string dangling from the mule's mouth showed the tag had been chewed up.

"Boss, he's done et up de place whar he was goin' and Ah disremember de name," said the colored boy plainly.

After an hour of search the mule was started on its journey with a shipping tag firmly fastened round its neck, out of reach of the mule's teeth.

MAMMOTH IVORY.

A large quantity of the ivory furnished the world comes from Siberia, but the production of it belongs rightly to another age and to a species of animal that does not now exist. The ivory is cut from the tusks of mastodons, whose skeletons are found frozen in masses of ice and buried in the mud of Siberian rivers and swamps. The northern part of Siberia abounds in bogs and swamps, and in these are found the tusks of the mastodons.

It is said that the further the traveler goes northward in Siberia the more numerous are the remains of the prehistoric animals. Many of the tusks found in recent years have been very valuable, and the natives gain a livelihood by digging up the remains of the animals.

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